by the Inspectors. This will give an idea of the volume of work for each Inspector and should also be considered in determining the territorial limits of an Inspector's range.

5. *Clerical and Menial Establishment.*—There are now in the Department one Manager and 22 clerks in the permanent cadre and 3 clerks appointed under the *pro-rata* arrangement, the menial establishment consisting of 26 permanent, 34 temporary and 8 *pro-rata* men. The establishment is overmanned and it should be possible to provide from the existing number of the staff required for the two new divisions now sanctioned.

6. *Financial effect of the proposal.*—The reduction of establishment proposed above will result in a saving of Rs. 832½ per mensem as follows:—

9	Inspectors on Rs. 55 each ...	Rs. 495
1	Personal Assistant on Rs. 150—10—200 ...	„ 187½
1	Probationer ...	„ 150
	Total ...	Rs. 832½

Against this saving, the additional expenditure involved by the creation of two more divisions will amount to Rs. 700 (average) per mensem on account of the pay of two Assistant Registrars on Rs. 250—50—3—450.

As a result of these changes the cost of the Co-operative Department will be at present reduced by Rs. 1,590 per annum as against Rs. 4,620 which was the reduction effected in Government Order No. L. 2119-80—C. S. 21-22-1, dated 6th September 1922 under the retrenchment scheme. In view of the urgent necessity to improve the efficiency of this Department and give greater impetus to Co-operative Sociecties, Government find it necessary to modify the scheme in certain respects. The difference will be more than met from the additional revenue expected to be realised under court fees in co-operative suits in future which will no longer be exempt from such fees.

7. The progress and popularity of the Co-operative Movement depends largely upon speedy settlement of the claims of Co-operative Societies and timely distribution of the annual dividends to the shareholders. Government desire that the officers of the Department should pay particular attention to those matters and regulate their methods of work on the lines indicated in the appendix to this order.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Genl. Dept.

APPENDIX.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE QUICK DISPOSAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SUITS, ETC.

(1) There must be fixed stations at convenient distances in each taluk for holding the court. These should be fixed beforehand every year in the month of July and notified in the Gazette with the dates of hearing. As each case comes up, it should be posted to the proper Sessions at which it will be heard and the fact notified to the parties. Three or four places in each taluk may be selected every year for holding the Assistant Registrar's Court.

(2) Appeals should as a rule, be heard by the Registrar at Bangalore.

(3) Only contested cases, *i.e.*, cases in which a written statement has been filed contesting the whole or a portion of the claim, should be referred to arbitration by the agreement of the parties and not arbitrarily by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar. Such references should be sparingly made as they do not conduce to a speedy disposal of suits which are adjourned from time to time owing to the Arbitrators failing to meet on the appointed dates of hearing.

(4) The Assistant Registrars may also refer cases to arbitration on their own authority.

(5) No officer of the Department should sit on the Board of Arbitrators.

(6) The cases being generally of a small-cause nature, their duration should not generally exceed three months. Explanation in cases pending for over six months should be submitted to the Registrar who should review the same and submit a copy of the review to Government.

(7) At present, appeals are entertained on the mere application of a party expressing a desire to appeal. No appeal petition should in future be entertained unless it contains the grounds of appeal. The Rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation will be suitably amended.

(8) The departmental officers should have, besides a knowledge of the principles of co-operation, a good grounding in the system of auditing accounts and the procedure relating to the trial of suits. A training for a few months in a Munsiff's Court should also be arranged for in the case of higher officers.

(9) The Amildars should submit a monthly statement showing the progress of execution of decrees to the Assistant Registrars. The Registrar and the Assistant Registrars are authorised to inspect the register of execution of decrees maintained in the Taluk Office whenever they visit taluk headquarters.

(10) Whenever the number of decrees in a particular area is large and the local Sheikdars are not able to attend to the execution of the decrees promptly, the Revenue Commissioner may appoint special Sheikdars in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the extra cost being borne by the Co-operative Societies concerned.

(11) There is no need for an application being filed for the execution of decrees. As soon as a decree is passed, it may be sent on for execution to the Revenue authorities concerned. If before the execution of the decree, the debtor pays off the debt, the matter may be reported to the Registrar or Assistant Registrar and the decree withdrawn from the file of the Amildar.

(12) It has come to notice that dividends are not regularly distributed amongst the share-holders and that a delay of a year or two in this respect is not uncommon causing a good deal of dissatisfaction to the shareholders. The reason assigned for this unsatisfactory state of things is that under the bye-laws of the societies, the division of profits can take place only with the approval of the Registrar and this is delayed as the accounts are not audited by the departmental officers. To audit the accounts once a year and at one stretch takes a long time and the Co-operative Inspectors may not be able to devote undivided attention to the same. A system of quarterly audit of accounts should be instituted so that the Inspectors may be able to take up the work by instalments and finish it by the end of the year.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Private Candidature for Girls at the S. S. L. C.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 290—22-23, dated the 19th December 1922, from the Inspector-General of Education in regard to the provision for private candidature of girls at the Mysore S. S. L. C.

ORDER NO. E. 4282-4—EDN. 199-22-7, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1923.

With a view to afford facilities to girl candidates who are unable to attend school but who at the same time could prepare for an examination by private study, the Board of Education have recommended that they may be allowed to appear for the S. S. L. C. Examination as private candidates. The S. S. L. C. Board have also agreed to the above recommendation and have proposed the addition of the following clause as clause VII (3) of the S. S. L. C. Rules:—

"Girl candidates will be permitted to appear for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, by private study, without the restriction that they should have appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination at least once as school candidates, provided they forward with their applications for admission to the Examination a certificate from the Head of a recognized High School or an Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Education Department that *they have gone through a regular course of study in private, in the subjects they bring up for the public examination.*"

Government are pleased to approve of the proposal of the Board of Education and of the addition to the S. S. L. C. Rules suggested by the S. S. L. C. Board. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit for the approval of Government any modifications necessary in Rules I, V and VI of the S. S. L. C. Rules consequent on the concession herein granted to Girls.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.